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REMARKS

Claims 1-38 were originally presented in the subject application. Claims 1, 9, 13, 21, 25-27 and 35 were amended in an Amendment and Response to Office Action dated November 14, 2005. No claims have herein been amended, added or canceled. Therefore, claims 1-38 remain in this case.

Applicants respectfully request entry of these remarks, and reconsideration and withdrawal of the sole ground of rejection.

35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection

The final Office Action rejected claims 1-38 under 35 U.S.C. §103, as allegedly obvious over Davidson et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,042,614), hereinafter "Davidson," in view of Li et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0056200), hereinafter "Li." Applicants respectfully, but most strenuously, traverse this rejection as it applies to the amended claims.

Claim 1 recites a method of facilitating debugging of transactions. The method comprises executing a transaction on one processor of a plurality of processors, the transaction having debug information attached to the transaction. The method further comprises requesting, by the transaction, a service on another processor of the plurality of processors. The attached debug information is passed with the transaction from the one processor to the another processor, eliminating a need for attaching the debug information at the another processor. The path of the transaction is not predefined to a controller of the debugging, and at least a portion of the debug information is used to automatically establish a new debug session at the another processor without intervention.

Applicants continue to submit that neither reference, nor their combination, teaches or suggests, for example, passing information used to automatically establish a new debug session at another processor without intervention, as claimed.

Against this aspect of claim 1, the final Office Action first alleges that the present application "defines establishing a debug session . . .as allowing tracing to continue without having

the client workstation register with the new host[.]" See the final Office Action at page 3. Applicants respectfully disagree, and do not acquiesce to the allegation. The referenced section of the present application discloses, in relevant part, the following:

> Thereafter, when the requested service is started on the other system, the debugger detects the debug information and establishes a new debug session with the workstation, which allows tracing to continue without having the client workstation register with the new host, STEP 208. Further, the client workstation need not know beforehand the path of the transaction.

Applicants submit that just because tracing is allowed to continue as a result of the new debug session being established, does not mean that a debug session is being *defined* as allowing tracing to continue. Tracing is a tool used to *assist* in debugging, but tracing and interactive debugging are not one in the same, and the above-noted section of the application is not reasonably or fairly interpreted as a definition for a debug session.

The final Office Action builds on the above allegation by equating gathering runtime information about execution in Li (i.e., Li logging of data) with tracing, and tracing with a debug session. While there are various tools that gather runtime information about execution, Applicants submit they do not establish a debug session. For example, performance monitors collect information on CPU and memory utilization, which could be considered to be "information about execution. However, performance monitors are not considered to be setting up debug sessions. Li at numbered paragraph 0013 describes the invention as a monitoring method, and not a means of establishing a debug session.

Moreover, while Davidson may teach a debug session generally, the debug session is not being set up to a second processor without intervention, as claimed. There may be some confusion with the term "client host" at page 4 of the final Office Action. Use of the term in Davidson at column 2, line 30 refers to the first processor that acts like a client when calling a service on the second processor. Regardless of what happens when the first processor connects to the second in Davidson in a situation without debugging, it is clear that if debugging is taking place, intervention is required to ensure that the debugger can connect to the second processor. In this case, FIG. 10 of Davidson and the cited description thereof make clear that a determination as to whether a dbx engine is running on the remote host is communicated to the client host by the server. Thus,

nothing happens regarding a dbx engine on the remote host without the knowledge of the client host. The cited section makes clear that when there is no dbx engine running on the remote host, it is the client dbx engine that initiates a request for one to be created. Thus, Applicants submit that nothing is passed to the remote host dbx engine independent of the client host.

Based on the above, Applicants submit that neither reference, nor their combination, teaches or suggests passing information used to automatically establish a new debug session at another processor without intervention, as claimed in claim 1.

Therefore, Applicant submits that claim 1 cannot be rendered obvious over Davidson in view of Li.

Independent claims 9, 13, 21, 25-27 and 35 each include a limitation similar to that argued above with respect to claim 1. Thus, the remarks made with respect to claim 1 are equally applicable thereto. Therefore, claims 9, 13, 21, 25-27 and 35 also cannot be rendered obvious over Davidson in view of Li.

Applicants submit that the dependent claims are allowable for the same reasons as the independent claims from which they directly or ultimately depend, as well as for their additional limitations.

For example, claim 3 recites providing, by the controller to the one processor, at least part of the debug information, wherein the debug information is provided to the another processor independent of the controller. Against claim 3, the final Office Action cites to Davidson at FIG. 10 and column 14, lines 50-64.

However, the client host is the controller in Davidson, and FIG. 10 and the cited description thereof make clear that a determination as to whether a dbx engine is running on the remote host is communicated to the client host by the server. Thus, nothing happens regarding a dbx engine on the remote host without the knowledge of the client host. Moreover, the cited section makes clear that when there is no dbx engine running on the remote host, it is the client dbx engine that initiates a request for one to be created. Thus, Applicants submit that nothing is passed to the remote host dbx engine independent of the client host.

In addition, Applicants submit that Li fails to remedy the above-noted shortcoming of Davidson regarding claim 3. The Global Causal Identifier of Li is passed between the stub and the skeleton. See Li at numbered paragraph 0059. Indeed, the Global Causal Identifier is merely logged and analyzed in a separate, later process. See Li at FIG. 8 and numbered paragraph 0144. Thus, Li does not teach passing debug information as claimed in claim 3, and used to establish a new debug session, but merely logs data for post-runtime analysis.

Therefore, Applicants submit that claim 3 cannot be rendered obvious over Davidson in view of Li.

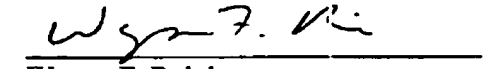
CONCLUSION

Applicants submit that the dependent claims not specifically addressed herein are allowable for the same reasons as the independent claims from which they directly or ultimately depend, as well as for their additional limitations.

For all the above reasons, Applicants maintain that the claims of the subject application define patentable subject matter and earnestly request allowance of claims 1-38.

If a telephone conference would be of assistance in advancing prosecution of the subject application, Applicants' undersigned attorney invites the Examiner to telephone him at the number provided.

Respectfully submitted,



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